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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty ..... 1 50.
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The Daily Commercial

THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT.

There is no fact more generally conceded by all who have taken the trouble to examine the subject, than this—that our entire system of making assessments for taxation is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive. Whatever may have been originally intended by the laws regulating this matter, it is certain that their practical operations are of the most injurious and detrimental character. The great object to be attained is to so regulate the system of assessment that each and every citizen shall be compelled to bear an *equal proportion* of the burden necessary for the support of the municipal and State governments, and *no more*. In other words, that each citizen shall be taxed according to his means, whether those means consist in real, personal or mixed property, and that no person shall have any advantage over another in any particular. We have frequently had occasion to discuss this subject in our columns, and recur to it because we regard it as one of great importance, especially to the citizens of Allegheny county. We are in favor of a thorough and radical change in the system of assessment throughout the entire State, and hope to see a reform accomplished at a very early day. At the last session of the Legislature a commission was appointed to examine the subject and obtain such facts and statistics as might be necessary and useful in assisting the Legislature in arriving at a proper conclusion. We are not advised as to what the members of that commission have done, or intend doing, but we may venture to suggest that if they wish to obtain facts in regard to the inefficiency, injustice, and we might say *rottenness* of the present system, they can obtain them in abundance in Allegheny county. Our very efficient county Controller, Mr. LAMBERT, could doubtless furnish the Commission with much valuable information on this head, and give them many excellent suggestions as to what is really needed in the premises. It is patent to every property owner that the present mode of making assessments is just about as loose as it could well be. The Assessors are being constantly changed, and the office, which is a most important one, is generally filled by a very indifferent class of men—good enough in their places, perhaps, but many of them entirely unfit for an intelligent discharge of their official duties. Just here we might cite innumerable instances, by way of illustration, but one only will suffice: A gentlemen owning a fine residence is assessed at $1,800, while the iron fence which inclosed his premises cost him $2,500! Now this was merely a nominal assessment. We do not pretend to know the value of the premises alluded to, but eighteen thousand would doubtless come much nearer the mark than eighteen hundred. The injustice of the system is thus made palpable. One man is assessed ten per cent. of the actual value, another twenty, another thirty, and so on, but all far below the actual value. Take a township adjoining some of our boroughs, and property in the township may be assessed at one-half or one-third the value per acre of that in the borough, although a forty foot street only divides the ground. Under such an arbitrary system, the burden of taxation falls very unequally upon the tax-payers. When we come to look at the assessment of personal property, occupation, etc., the inefficiency of the law is still more apparent. The personal valuation in Allegheny county is merely nominal. A man may have a hundred thousand dollars invested in mortgages and not pay a cent in the way of taxes. Occasionally, when a conscientious man makes a true return, or when the assessor happens to learn accidentally of the possession of large personal property and returns it, it is actually regarded as a hardship to exact the tax, because, in common parlance, "nobody else pays personal tax." The Commissioners have power to reduce the assessment, and can exonerate from the payment of the tax entirely, and it is not surprising that they should exercise this power on the very principle that it would be unjust to make a few men pay where the great mass go scot free. But the assessors are to blame for only a part, and it may be a small part of the evils which inhere in the system. The great fault is with the law. It might have answered the purpose when framed, but experience has long since demonstrated its utter inadequacy to the present wants of society. Pennsylvania is half a century behind many of her sister States in this matter, and the sooner a change is effected the better. The Massachusetts system is preferable to that of Ohio. The principal difference between the two consists in this—in Massachusetts the owner is required to fix the value, and swear to its correctness on the return of the blank which is furnished him for that purpose, while in Ohio the Assessor values the property, subject to revision. The former mentioned plan resembles that adopted by the Government, and is perhaps the best that can be devised. If perjury is resorted to, the party has a serious risk to run, as his return can be seen by his neighbors, who can form a fair estimate of its correctness. Such a plan would no doubt work well in Pennsylvania, and would obviate in a great degree, if not entirely remove, the gross inequalities of the present system. The main objection urged against a change is, that in case the valuation was raised to a cash standard, taxation might be increased. In other words, that the broad basis which the actual value would show, would be a temptation to official extravagance and reckless expenditure. There is, we apprehend, little or no force in this objection, and we will not stop to argue the point. The tax millage ought to decrease just in proportion to the increased valuation, and the only legitimate result of the change should be—*equal* taxation for all.

An important incident of the adoption of some such change as that above suggested, would be the ascertainment of the actual wealth of this community. Few have anything like a correct idea on this subject. Allegheny county, the second in the State, shows a total valuation of only a fraction over thirty-five millions, as appears from the assessment for 1867, on file in the County Controller's office. The figures are as follows:

Pittsburgh	$42,644,763
Allegheny	4,802,328
Boroughs	4,703,864
Townships	12,870,186
Total valuation	$65,321,278

Let a millionaire send an agent out here for the purpose of buying the "Iron City," and how far would $12,000,000 go towards accomplishing that object? By the time he would purchase the property on Liberty, Wood, Market, Penn, Water and Fifth streets, his bank account would be very small, if not entirely exhausted. What a nice little speculation it would be for a rich corporation to get possession of Allegheny City for the sum of $5,000,000! There are many men who would like to buy any one of our sixteen thriving boroughs at the rate of five millions for the whole; while the forty-four townships would find ready purchasers at the low price of three hundred thousand dollars apiece. There is no way of ascertaining the actual wealth of this great and prosperous county, but anything like a fair approximation to the cash standard would no doubt run the aggregate up to $200,000,000. It would certainly not fall below, while it might greatly exceed that sum. It is difficult to even form a guess as to the county, but we are much mistaken if it does not exceed $1,000,000. It would be interesting, as well as very useful, to know these facts, and have them spread before the world. A truthful exhibit of our wealth and resources would invite and attract here capitalists who are now comparatively ignorant of the favorble field here presented for business enterprise and productive energy.

THE STATE.

We append below a complete list of the counties in the State, with the reported majorities in each, by which it will be seen Judge Williams has a majority of six hundred and sixty-eight. The State Central Committee, however, figure up Judge Williams's majority at two thousand. The Democracy claimed the State yesterday morning by ten thousand majority, but last night their figures had dropped to thirty-four hundred. As the return judges met to-day in the several counties, we shall probably know the result officially by to-night:

	WILLIAMS	SHARSWOOD
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Allegheny	6,500	
Armstrong	300	
Beaver	200	
Bedford		550
Berks		5,300
Blair	550	
Bradford	2,500	
Butler	900	
Bucks		650
Cambria		800
Cameron	58	
Carbon		400
Center		650
Chester	2,000	
Clarion	1,100	
Clearfield	1,600	
Clinton	650	
Columbia	1,400	
Crawford	1,700	
Cumberland		770
Dauphin	1,450	
Delaware	1,600	
Elk		500
Erie	1,900	
Fayette		700
Franklin		200
Fulton		310
Forest	25	
Greene	1,400	
Huntingdon	800	
Indiana	2,000	
Jefferson		100
Juniata		200
Lancaster		5,300
Lawrence	1,550	
Lebanon	1,100	
Lehigh		1,500
Luzerne		2,500
Lycoming		800
Mercer	600	
McKean	152	
Mifflin		250
Monroe		1,600
Montour		100
Montgomery		1,481
Northampton		3,000
Northumberland		400
Perry	125	
Philadelphia		2,379
Pike		700
Potter	700	
Schuylkill		1,250
Snyder	150	
Somerset		350
Susquehanna		1,200
Tioga		2,800
Union		470
Venango		550
Warren		800
Washington	1,500	
Wayne	300	
Westmoreland	1,100	
Wyoming	100	
York		3,000

The Result in Allegheny County.

Returns have been received from all the districts in this county excepting the townships of Baldwin, East Deer, West Deer, Richland, Marshall and Findley. These are all Republican districts except Marshall and Findley, and making allowance for such losses as are likely to be sustained by us in these districts, the result will stand about as follows:

Williams	13,765
Sharswood	9,260
Williams's majority	6,486

It is hardly possible that Judge Williams's majority can fall below 6,400, unless some serious errors have been made in the figures returned.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

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The *Commercial* says: As some of the largest dealers in this city have been deceived, it is highly probable dealers in other cities have been swindled by this paper also, and that the amount may reach millions of dollars.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, October 10.—The Vermont Legislature assembled to-day. Hon. J. W. Stewart, Republican, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 177 votes to 53 for Hon. Wm. Hebard, Democrat. Hon. Julius Converse, Republican, was elected President of the Senate, receiving 26 votes to 2 for Hon. Wm. Hebard, Democrat.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Election Excitement Dying Out.

The Cabinet to be Reconstructed.

McClernand or Blair to Supercede Grant.

Seward, McCulloch and Randall to Follow.

The Presidential Campaign.

The Chase Men Working Zealously.

A New Reconstruction Policy.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS SUMMONED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 10, 1867.

The Elections.

The results of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania having been pretty well ascertained, there has not been so much excitement to-day as during yesterday and the day before, though crowds have thronged the hotels, newspaper offices and other public places, freely discussing the great political events. It is but truth to state that the results surprise both parties, especially that in Ohio, and it is difficult to declare whether the Republicans or Democrats are the most astonished. Some of the latter, who were regarded as over confident, were laughed at yesterday for offering to bet that Hayes, for Governor, would not have more than fifteen thousand, while one up to last night was willing to take the chances that Thurman would be elected. No similar political event has excited greater interest among public men and politicians here, especially the Presidential wire-workers, and it has been discussed to-day from the Presidential circles at the White House, down through all of the various cliques and crowds of the town.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

The first question asked, what will Congress now do about impeachment, is answered generally that while it may not be abandoned, it will not be pushed very vigorously. The President's friends say he has no fear of impeachment, even if he ever had any, and will show that he intends to turn over a new leaf regarding office holders, commencing first with his Cabinet. In this direction it may be stated with confidence that the first change will be made in the War Department. General Grant will be superceded in the course of ten days by either General McClernand, of Illinois, or Frank Blair, Jr. The State Department is booked for next in order. Then Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General Randall with probably Mr. Seward. There is more reasonable doubt of Secretary McCulloch's suspension than perhaps any other Cabinet Minister, but the President's Democratic friends are very bitter on the Secretary, and declare that he has refused to assist them with a single office in Pennsylvania. It is doubtful if the President can withstand the pressure, and Mr. McCulloch seems to feel it, for he declared to-day that he did not regard his tenure of office as very strong. The change of General Grant excites more comment than the other Cabinet Ministers, four of the eight. It has not been generally anticipated, provided the elections resulted against the Republican party.

Presidential Campaign.

Perhaps the greatest feature of the discussion is that pertaining to the impending Presidential campaign. The Colfax-Chase and Grant men express their views freely. The former two do not favor the abandonment of manhood suffrage, but such Republicans as support Grant for President declare that the result in Ohio shows that the suffrage plank must be omitted at the next Republican Convention. The Washington *Star*, the largest circulated paper here, and radical in politics, sounds the key note of this latter course. There are in Washington a large number of influential and wealthy men who are working zealously in the interest of Mr. Chase for the Presidency, and they have taken the very deepest interest in the Ohio election. Some of this number declare that policy will now require them to keep quiet for the present, but they openly deny that they intend to dissolve their organization. To sum up these expressions of the views of the various parties, there is a general concurrence in agreeing to wait and see what Congress will do when it assembles the last of November, and in the meantime to watch the course of the administration.

New Reconstruction Policy.

The important fact that the President has summoned General Schofield here, and may call the other District Commanders, is looked upon as indicating a new policy regarding reconstruction, and it is well understood that the President will ask General S. to postpone the Virginia election. General Pope may be removed, and General Swayne, at the head of the Freedman's Bureau in Alabama, is sure to be transferred. This is the best information that can be obtained from official sources, which, in fact, not much concealment regarding if is maintained.

A Serenade

Was proposed to the President by some few Johnson men, but it is significant that the Democrats generally opposed it, and it has been abandoned.

Democrats Congratulating the President

There have been several arrivals of prominent Democrats in town to-day, among them ex-Senator Bright and ex-Congressman Voorhees, of Indiana. A large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day, among whom were many of the President's Democratic friends, who were anxious to congratulate him upon their recent victories. Secretaries McCulloch and Welles, Attorney General Stanbery, General Sherman, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Representatives Marshal and Archer, ex-Governor Cummings and other prominent persons also had interviews with the Executive this morning.

The War Office.

The *Star* this evening says that there seems to be no doubt that General Grant will be relieved from the War Department in the course of a few days, probably before the close of the week. Many persons are confident that General Sherman will be directed to take charge of that office, but it is not likely that he will be placed in a position where he will have command of his superior officer, General Grant. McClernand, Steedman, Blair and others are named as successors of General Grant, but your correspondent is induced to believe by administration sources that Frank Blair is the man.

Revenue Frauds.

The Secretary of the Treasury had under consideration to-day the propriety of abolishing the Metropolitan Revenue Board in New York, and adopting some other measures for the investigation of frauds on the revenue. Nothing positive was decided.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1867.

TROOPS SENT TO MARYLAND.

A detachment of infantry and three batteries of artillery were sent to Fort McHenry yesterday. Four hundred regulars from New York have also arrived in Baltimore. The cause of those movements is believed to be to place the authorities in a position to preserve the peace between the turbulent factions in Baltimore.

PERSONAL.

General Schofield, Reverdy Johnson had Spalding, and Senator Reverdy Johnson had interviews with General Grant. General Schofield also had an interview with the President, and leaves in a few days for the North. General Sherman, Secretary Welles, Secretary Browning, Attorney General Stanberry, Congressmen Marshall, of Illinois, and Senator Johnson, were among those who called upon the President.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT NOT SELF-SUSTAINING.

It is stated the expenditures of the Postoffice department for the fiscal year will be largely in excess of the receipts. This is said to be owing to the opening of a large number of routes in the Southern States not self-sustaining.

POSTAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The postal treaty between the United States and Belgium has finally been ratified.

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Seventy thousand dollars of the counterfeit 7-30 bonds of the second series have been presented at the Treasury Department for redemption. All were either of the A or B series. This counterfeit is regarded as one of the most dangerous yet executed. It is said to be superior to the genuine, as well as very useful, to know these facts, and have them spread before the world. A truthful exhibit of our wealth and resources would invite and attract here capitalists who are now comparatively ignorant of the favorble field here presented for business enterprise and productive energy.

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Blair	550		Lycoming		800
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The *Commercial* says: As some of the largest dealers in this city have been deceived, it is highly probable dealers in other cities have been swindled by this paper also, and that the amount may reach millions of dollars.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, October 10.—The Vermont Legislature assembled to-day. Hon. J. W. Stewart, Republican, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 177 votes to 53 for Hon. Wm. Hebard, Democrat. Hon. Julius Converse, Republican, was elected President of the Senate, receiving 26 votes to 2 for Hon. Wm. Hebard, Democrat.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Election Excitement Dying Out.

The Cabinet to be Reconstructed.

McClernand or Blair to Supercede Grant.

Seward, McCulloch and Randall to Follow.

The Presidential Campaign.

The Chase Men Working Zealously.

A New Reconstruction Policy.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS SUMMONED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 10, 1867.

The Elections.

The results of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania having been pretty well ascertained, there has not been so much excitement to-day as during yesterday and the day before, though crowds have thronged the hotels, newspaper offices and other public places, freely discussing the great political events. It is but truth to state that the results surprise both parties, especially that in Ohio, and it is difficult to declare whether the Republicans or Democrats are the most astonished. Some of the latter, who were regarded as over confident, were laughed at yesterday for offering to bet that Hayes, for Governor, would not have more than fifteen thousand, while one up to last night was willing to take the chances that Thurman would be elected. No similar political event has excited greater interest among public men and politicians here, especially the Presidential wire-workers, and it has been discussed to-day from the Presidential circles at the White House, down through all of the various cliques and crowds of the town.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

The first question asked, what will Congress now do about impeachment, is answered generally that while it may not be abandoned, it will not be pushed very vigorously. The President's friends say he has no fear of impeachment, even if he ever had any, and will show that he intends to turn over a new leaf regarding office holders, commencing first with his Cabinet. In this direction it may be stated with confidence that the first change will be made in the War Department. General Grant will be superceded in the course of ten days by either General McClernand, of Illinois, or Frank Blair, Jr. The State Department is booked for next in order. Then Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General Randall with probably Mr. Seward. There is more reasonable doubt of Secretary McCulloch's suspension than perhaps any other Cabinet Minister, but the President's Democratic friends are very bitter on the Secretary, and declare that he has refused to assist them with a single office in Pennsylvania. It is doubtful if the President can withstand the pressure, and Mr. McCulloch seems to feel it, for he declared to-day that he did not regard his tenure of office as very strong. The change of General Grant excites more comment than the other Cabinet Ministers, four of the eight. It has not been generally anticipated, provided the elections resulted against the Republican party.

Presidential Campaign.

Perhaps the greatest feature of the discussion is that pertaining to the impending Presidential campaign. The Colfax-Chase and Grant men express their views freely. The former two do not favor the abandonment of manhood suffrage, but such Republicans as support Grant for President declare that the result in Ohio shows that the suffrage plank must be omitted at the next Republican Convention. The Washington *Star*, the largest circulated paper here, and radical in politics, sounds the key note of this latter course. There are in Washington a large number of influential and wealthy men who are working zealously in the interest of Mr. Chase for the Presidency, and they have taken the very deepest interest in the Ohio election. Some of this number declare that policy will now require them to keep quiet for the present, but they openly deny that they intend to dissolve their organization. To sum up these expressions of the views of the various parties, there is a general concurrence in agreeing to wait and see what Congress will do when it assembles the last of November, and in the meantime to watch the course of the administration.

New Reconstruction Policy.

The important fact that the President has summoned General Schofield here, and may call the other District Commanders, is looked upon as indicating a new policy regarding reconstruction, and it is well understood that the President will ask General S. to postpone the Virginia election. General Pope may be removed, and General Swayne, at the head of the Freedman's Bureau in Alabama, is sure to be transferred. This is the best information that can be obtained from official sources, which, in fact, not much concealment regarding if is maintained.

A Serenade

Was proposed to the President by some few Johnson men, but it is significant that the Democrats generally opposed it, and it has been abandoned.

Democrats Congratulating the President

There have been several arrivals of prominent Democrats in town to-day, among them ex-Senator Bright and ex-Congressman Voorhees, of Indiana. A large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day, among whom were many of the President's Democratic friends, who were anxious to congratulate him upon their recent victories. Secretaries McCulloch and Welles, Attorney General Stanbery, General Sherman, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Representatives Marshal and Archer, ex-Governor Cummings and other prominent persons also had interviews with the Executive this morning.

The War Office.

The *Star* this evening says that there seems to be no doubt that General Grant will be relieved from the War Department in the course of a few days, probably before the close of the week. Many persons are confident that General Sherman will be directed to take charge of that office, but it is not likely that he will be placed in a position where he will have command of his superior officer, General Grant. McClernand, Steedman, Blair and others are named as successors of General Grant, but your correspondent is induced to believe by administration sources that Frank Blair is the man.

Revenue Frauds.

The Secretary of the Treasury had under consideration to-day the propriety of abolishing the Metropolitan Revenue Board in New York, and adopting some other measures for the investigation of frauds on the revenue. Nothing positive was decided.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1867.

TROOPS SENT TO MARYLAND.

A detachment of infantry and three batteries of artillery were sent to Fort McHenry yesterday. Four hundred regulars from New York have also arrived in Baltimore. The cause of those movements is believed to be to place the authorities in a position to preserve the peace between the turbulent factions in Baltimore.

PERSONAL.

General Schofield, Reverdy Johnson had Spalding, and Senator Reverdy Johnson had interviews with General Grant. General Schofield also had an interview with the President, and leaves in a few days for the North. General Sherman, Secretary Welles, Secretary Browning, Attorney General Stanberry, Congressmen Marshall, of Illinois, and Senator Johnson, were among those who called upon the President.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT NOT SELF-SUSTAINING.

It is stated the expenditures of the Postoffice department for the fiscal year will be largely in excess of the receipts. This is said to be owing to the opening of a large number of routes in the Southern States not self-sustaining.

POSTAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The postal treaty between the United States and Belgium has finally been ratified.

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Seventy thousand dollars of the counterfeit 7-30 bonds of the second series have been presented at the Treasury Department for redemption. All were either of the A or B series. This counterfeit is regarded as one of the most dangerous yet executed. It is said to be superior to the genuine, as well as very useful, to know these facts, and have them spread before the world. A truthful exhibit of our wealth and resources would invite and attract here capitalists who are now comparatively ignorant of the favorble field here presented for business enterprise and productive energy.

THE STATE.

We append below a complete list of the counties in the State, with the reported majorities in each, by which it will be seen Judge Williams has a majority of six hundred and sixty-eight. The State Central Committee, however, figure up Judge Williams's majority at two thousand. The Democracy claimed the State yesterday morning by ten thousand majority, but last night their figures had dropped to thirty-four hundred. As the return judges met to-day in the several counties, we shall probably know the result officially by to-night:

	WILLIAMS	SHARSWOOD		WILLIAMS	SHARSWOOD
Adams		400	Juniata		200
Allegheny	6,500		Lancaster		5,300
Armstrong	300		Lawrence	1,550	
Beaver	200		Lebanon	1,100	
Bedford		550	Lehigh		1,500
Berks		5,300	Luzerne		2,500
Blair	550		Lycoming		800
Bradford	2,500		Mercer	600	
Butler	900		McKean	152	
Bucks		650	Mifflin		250
Cambria		800	Monroe		1,600
Cameron	58		Montour		100
Carbon		400	Montgomery		1,481
Center		650	Northampton		3,000
Chester	2,000		Northumberland		400
Clarion	1,100		Perry	125	
Clearfield	1,600		Philadelphia		2,379
Clinton	650		Pike		700
Columbia	1,400		Potter	700	
Crawford	1,700		Schuylkill		1,250
Cumberland		770	Snyder	150	
Dauphin	1,450		Somerset		350
Delaware	1,600		Susquehanna		1,200
Elk		500	Tioga		2,800
Erie	1,900		Union		470
Fayette		700	Venango		550
Franklin		200	Warren		800
Fulton		310	Washington	1,500	
Forest	25		Wayne	300	
Greene	1,400		Westmoreland	1,100	
Huntingdon	800		Wyoming	100	

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE result of the elections is construed in Wall street as diminishing the probabilities of impeachment, and gold and stocks had a declining symptom.

AN immediate reconstruction of the Cabinet rests on something better than mere rumor. Whether Mr. McCULLOCH will go or stay is the principal question, and one of much importance. The President is understood to be nearer the point of removing him than he was a week ago, and the opposition to him is encouraged. We have reason to believe that Mr. McCULLOCH himself is not certain he will not have to go.

THE Democracy will delude itself with the idea that verdicts have been rendered in their favor, while, in fact, they are simply, by an emphatic rebuke waste, in fact, they are simply, by an emphatic rebuke of Radicalism. The party thing, the dissolution of loyal, through a war threation of the Government, the Union and the destruction of the Government, will not easily be forgotten or forgiven.

So says the *New* York *Commercial*. We credit the *Democrats* with possession of the sagacity to perceive that the recent elections indicate nothing permanent in their favor. To men of intelligence they bear no such intrepretation. To the Republicans the elections are instructive—not destructive, and they will make the Republicans stronger by showing them what begets weakness.

COL. FORNEY says, "defeated but not dismayed." Nothing is truer. It takes a clap of thunder to clear the atmosphere. In stringing together a column of glittering generalties, the Colonel drops this practical remark: "Let the errors which in a large degree assisted yesterday's catastrophe be instantly repaired." Had he only told us in what the said errors consisted, there would have been some value in the admonition. There is time yet to do that. Not that most of persons don't have pretty clear ideas what errors have been committed, but some may be curious to know what they who make frantic appeals to reform things think ought to be reformed.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA WILL DO.

The Democrats have a right to rejoice; but if they are wise they will not delude themselves with the idea that they have won a victory in this State, whether SHARSWOOD has five or ten thousand, or none at all, the fact will remain that he has received a *less number of votes than* CLYMER *did last fall*. The simple and only truth is, no Republican has changed to the Democrats—a few thousand in the State did not vote, and the result is as nearly as possible a draw game. There is nothing in the canvass or the result that presents a hope for the State by the Democrats, or should cause a single moment's depression on the part of the Republicans. From the elections on Tuesday last, certain things can be predicted, and one of them is *that Pennsylvania, next fall, will give for the Republican Presidential electors an overwhelming majority.* The present result clears the way for such a result then. If the Democrats are wise they will perceive this, and moderate their expectations. As many a time during the war was it the case, this defeat will insure a victory on the next trial. The reasons why this will be so are obvious.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN OHIO.

Our friends in Ohio are expected to explain how they happened to be so wide from the mark in predicting what the result in that State would be. Two days before the election a prediction, as coming from Judge CHASE, was published, to the effect that HAYES would be elected by not less than twenty-five thousand and that the Suffrage Amendment would be carried, but *by something less.* It turns out that HAYES is elected by about *three* thousand only, and that the Amendment has "gone up" to the tune of forty or fifty thousand. The views of Judge CHASE are understood to have embodied the expectations of the leading Republicans generally. Here was a miscalculation that justifies the demand for an explanation.

The Republicans of Ohio courageously proclaimed for the universal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, and ably advocated its adoption. That it was mainly this that weighed them down, is scarcely to be doubted. If such is the fact, it is far better to concede it and accept the instruction it conveys, than to attempt evasive excuses. As an admonitory revelation of public opinion on the question, the result will prove instructive not in Ohio alone. On the Western Reserve, the old Anti-Slavery district, the amendment met with a poor support. The complaint of the Republican press before the election was that the lifetime Abolitionists of the old Whig stamp were giving the measure a weak support. The complaint appears to have been well grounded, not only as to the Reserve, where, of all places in the world, the amendment should have been sustained, but the State at large. The Republicans of Ohio have made a deliberate trial and failed. Their wealth of thirty thousand majority has been lost in the attempt to engraft equal suffrage upon the State Constitution, and that, too, when the opposition was marshaled by such men as VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON, whom the people of the State appear to prefer to equal suffrage. If this is what the result in Ohio means it is sufficiently instructive without comment.

THE CITADEL UNHARMED.

The election does not change the nature of things. Of some things in the political arena it does not change the position. The interests and the laws of the country are the same that they were before it occurred. And unless there should be treachery and usurpation at the head of the Executive Department of the Government, the maintenance of those interests and the administration of those laws will go on, without let or hindrance, as before. We refer particularly to the legalized process for the restoration of the seceded States to the Union. Should the election encourage latent treachery to become more open and active; in other words, should it stimulate the President to obstruct the laws which he is bound by oath and duty to execute, it will be a consequence such as has never yet followed an election, and an interpretation such as never has been put upon the meaning of one. If the laws are unacceptable to a majority of the people, there is a proper method for annulling them. Obstruction by fraud, violence or formal neglect, is a method which the people of this country have never yet approved.

The central plank in the Republican policy has been, and is now, the restoration of the seceded States to the Union, on just and proper conditions. This has been impeded by the President, and the Democratic party have instigated and indorsed his course in this respect. The laws of Congress have been indorsed by the Republican party. Until repealed or modified, their execution must continue to be the duty of the President, whether he shall perform it or not. The election, therefore, does not legitimately affect the prospects of that just and safe reconstruction which has been the aim of the Republican party. There is no alternative or evasion, but in a gross dereliction of official duty in the Executive.

As to the future prospects of the great central question, they must be determined by the voice of the people in future elections. Next year, in the election of a new Congress and a new President, the opportunity will be legally presented for an expression of the people's will on the subject. But next year we anticipate that expression in favor of the Republican doctrine of reconstruction, on the basis of *fidelity* to the Union. We are not at all despondent in consequence of the defeat that we have had on questions foisted into this canvass, which are not connected with the main chance. Last year we recollect after their *seventh* defeat, the Democrats rallied their hopes immediately after election. After glorious victories for seven years we hope the Republican party has too much vitality and too much spirit to give way to despondency, and especially, as the present election does not decide against them the issue which they have deemed and declared so often to be the principal one for which they have fought and voted, namely, freedom, the Union, *equal* rights and a just representation on the basis of men, and not chattel property, in the Federal Government.

CORRUPTING PAPERS

The *corrupting* influence of a certain class of papers, which are said to be issued in large numbers and circulated in the country, is unquestionable. They have set up as censors of morals, and have adopted means for collecting all the scandal of the country, which they expose in their columns with far more likelihood of spreading corruption among their readers than of correcting it in their victims. For the purposes they have in view, they are under the necessity of organizing a corps of eavesdroppers, gossips, libelers, ramifying through all parts of the land, who are expected to discover, invent or manufacture scandal in proportion to the pay they get for it. The convergent streams of vileness and lies are poured into one or another of these Police Papers, and thence are issued for the people's reading.

We cannot conceive how a young man or woman, who weekly holds an hour's or an evening's intimacy with such writings and such subjects, can well escape some pollution of mind or some damage of conscience, or some loss of self-respect. Familiarity with reading of this kind inflames passion, teaches the arts of seduction and other crimes, and hardens the heart against the claims of virtue. To this cause we attribute no small share of the increase of crime in these times. It is but a verifying of the exclamation of the great observer of human conduct:

"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done!"

Colorado.

There are some features, besides gold, belonging to this distant interior of the United States which entitle it to notice, at least as a subject of speculative knowledge. We cannot say, however, that they present any very strong attractions to the comfortable dwellers in the old States, to make that lofty golden country their future home. The great back-bone of the continent runs through the Territory, forming the water-shed between the oceans. But although its mean elevation entitles it to be so reconsidered, yet it does not contain the highest isolated peaks and ranges of the mountains. Consequently, its climate is the less rigorous, and vegetation extends to a greater height than in the vicinity of ranges which are covered with perpetual snow.

Owing, however, to the lack of rain, the country cannot be favorable for general tillage. What rain falls is speedily lost in the loose, siliciousoil, which lacks a clayey subsoil for its retention. Along the streams where artificial irrigation is employed, crops of grain and vegetables are raised abundantly and of good quality. The growth of grass even at high elevations offers inducements for the raising of stock, particularly of sheep. The climate and the abundant pasturage are both favorable for this kind of farming.

One of the peculiar and curious characteristics of the physical geography of Colorado, is the chain of valleys called Parks, which interlie the mountains. These are level or rolling surfaces, watered by numerous streams, some of which have egress eastward or westward, and others of which empty into lakes which have no visible outlet. The St. Louis Park has forty-seven streams flowing down from the Sierra Medava, and the Sierra Madre, twenty-three of which run into the North reservoir lakes, while the others form tributaries to the river Del Norte. In these Parks there is a good growth of grass, while pine timber covers heavily the slopes of the mountains adjacent.

The gold abounding in Colorado is of course the most conspicuous attraction to adventurous settlers. Large quantities of the precious metal have been obtained, and large sums have been spent, in vain, in experimental efforts by individuals and companies. Science, skill and experience may be made *available*, to ensure richer results than have yet been achieved by an imperfect method of working the mines. Coal is found of good quality and extensive in quantity. Iron, copper and silver have been discovered in several localities.

The resources of all kinds in this view territory, will be ascertained and brought into available use by the great intercoceanic communications that will traverse it, the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha to San Francisco, and the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, from Wyandotte, Kansas, running south of the former, and destined to San Francisco and the Gulf of California.

Napoleon and the Church.

Napoleon is not ready to cut himself loose from the Roman Catholic Church, says a Paris letter. The Church party is necessary to the Emperor, for after all it is the only true conservative party in France—the only one upon which he can positively rely. All his other supporters are liable to fly off in a tangent, but the clerical party, so long as he holds true to them, will sustain him. And this is why the Emperor was ready to send an expedition to crush out rebellion in Rome. Were Napoleon really the great man which some of his admirers claim him to be, with all the elements of discontent about him, with a people clamoring for liberties which time and again have been promised but never granted them,—with a people the growing importance of whose commercial and industrial interests lead them to wish for peace and quiet, while his uncertain, doubtful policy is constantly keeping them in fear of war—did he possess the greatness and courage and statesmanship which his extreme friends say he does, he would grant France her so much desired internal liberties, and at the next general elections go to the people upon this issue saying to them, "If you don't want me with these, make some better arrangements for your Government." But his threatened Roman expedition proves that Napoleon has not sufficient faith yet in the people at France, and that he still feels the necessity of the clerical aid and influence to keep him in undisturbed power.

THE President, as a preliminary step on the defensive in the impeachment matter, is preparing to make the point that certain Senators have prejudged the case and cannot try him. As to this, the *Tribune* makes the following point: "It will be seen at a glance that the declaration by a Senator in favor of impeachment by the House of Representatives, an independent body, is no more a declaration of the guilt than of the innocence of the President. It is merely the statement of the Senator's opinion that, whether guilty or innocent, the official conduct of the President demands investigation. This the House initiates, and then, and not till then, the trial begins. The President, with his usual genius for muddling everything, confounds impeachment with trial, and sends messengers to the four points of the compass to procure evidence of what nobody disputes. Signor Messrs. Howard, Thayer, Nye, Sumner and other Senators do think that the President should be impeached. They cannot impeach him in any more than we can—they can only try him when he is impeached, and they have as much right to express their views of the duties of the House of Representatives as we have."

A PARIS correspondent writes, that at matinees white foulard skirts are looped up with flowers. China tea roses are most liked, but field flowers and wheat ears are lovely on the young. Loose jackets are trimmed round in the same way, but on all these occasions the same flowers are worn in the cars and on the head. The only room left on that organ is to be covered this winter with a puff of flowers or ribbons, but Eirnecan gold and imitation Eirascan gold is put on bonnets. A gold band above the forehead, or anywhere, seems indispensable. A great deal of lace paper is coming out this week. Brocaded lace patterns on silks are much thought of. Lace is also being sewn round black overskirts having a maize or cerise underpetticoat. It is very rich and effective.

WE have said several times this is the year for paying off old scores at the election. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* elucidates this as follows: The late law allowing colored persons to ride in the city railway cars also had its effect upon bigoted and prejudiced minds. All these unfavorable circumstances were skillfully charged by the opposition upon the Republican party and while the Democratic party polled all its voters, a large number of Republicans voted for some of their candidates. Throughout the State the liquor prohibition question had its influence, and the results is seen in diminished Republican majorities.

THE Boston *Traveller*, speaking of the business of that city, says: Our New England trade, as a general thing, is not in a prosperous condition. Some great branches of industry—such as shipbuilding—are much depressed. The mining interests are not successful, and many branches of manufacturing are very dull; and at present the great fishing interest look far from prosperous; our farmers are not growing rich very fast and are generally small consumers of imported goods.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA

Important to Manufacturers and Merchants.

One of the most important bills passed by the last Legislature was "*An Act to Incorporate the Caledonia Iron, Land and Railroad Company.*"

By referring to the provisions of this act—a synopsis of which we present below to our readers—it will be seen that the Company possesses some of the most liberal privileges that can be conferred on a railroad corporation. Among others of its franchises, the company is authorized by its original charter to hold *sixteen thousand acres of land*, and by a supplementary act, passed at the close of the session, the company is further authorized to hold *four thousand additional acres*, making in all *twenty thousand acres*, with authority "*to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof.*" The company is also unrestricted as to the amount of capital stock, and has ample authority to construct "*a railroad or railroads with branches,*" from their lands "*to connect with any other railroad now or hereafter to be built.*"

It is believed by the corporators of the company—among whom we find the names of several of our citizens—that every privilege and power necessary to the construction of another railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, are embodied in their charter, and that an opportunity is now presented to the opponents of the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly, whereby a competing route may be opened to connect our city with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by the construction of a track from Connellsville to Harrisburg—where connections may be made with the Reading and Lebanon Valley Railroads—*not exceeding two hundred miles in length.*

The importance of this charter cannot be over-estimated by our citizens, and the building of the road by the route indicated will produce the most happy results, in solving nearly all of the difficult railroad problems and troubles under which our manufacturers and business men have been languishing and suffering during the last fifteen years.

The corporators of the company intend visiting our city on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., to confer with the people of Western Pennsylvania on this most interesting question. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will be present, if his health will permit, and we trust that every citizen interested in developing the resources of this section of our State, and in favor of a new outlet to tide-water will also be present, and by words and deeds of substantial encouragement, give practical assurance of their sympathy in every effort looking to a happy riddance from the power and influence of the great monopoly.

Below we give a synopsis of the act:—

Section first names the corporators, among whom are Thaddeus Stevens, G. Dawson Coleman, J. D. Cameron, Wm. Colder, J. W. Ahl, D. V. Ahl, S. G. Merrick, C. S. Kauffman, Henry McCormick, Edward McPherson, J. K. Moorhead and John P. Glass; also fixes the capital stock at $300,000, with power to increase the same to such an amount as may be deemed necessary.

Section second designates a Board of nine Directors to manage the business of the company.

Section third confers authority to sue and be sued, and to make all needful rules and regulations for the company.

Section fourth authorizes the appointment of any Director as agent or officer of the company.

Section fifth authorizes the company "to take, receive and hold in fee simple, or for any less estate, or upon lease, lands and mineral rights with their appurtenances, not exceeding in the whole sixteen thousand (16,000) acres at any one time, with power to mortgage, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, and to execute all necessary conveyances, and the said company shall have the right to manufacture and prepare for market lumber and articles produced therefrom, and to provide and open mines, to mine and prepare for market coal, iron ore, limestone, fire clay and other minerals, or to use and consume the same, and to manufacture iron and fire bricks, and to transport all said articles, or any of them, to market, and dispose of the same, and to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the prosecution of said business, and also to make all such improvements and erections as a successful prosecution of said business may require."

Section sixth confers authority to "construct and operate a railroad, or railroads, with branches, *from any part of their lands* to connect with the Caledonia and South Mountain Railroad Company, or its branches, *or with any other railroad now or hereafter to be built.*"

Section seventh provides for transferring stock and limiting dividends to actual profits.

Section eighth authorizes subscriptions to capital stock to be made in real and personal estate; also authorizes issue of bonds, with or without coupons, bearing interest not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, but no bonds to be issued for a less amount than one hundred dollars.

The act supplementary to the foregoing authorizes the purchase of *any lands* and property *for the purpose specified in the original act*, not *exceeding four thousand additional acres.*

The Cause of the Rupture with Abyssinia.

Mr. Charles Beke, in a letter to *The Times*, says: "The real cause of Theodore's displeasure was not so much that Consul Cameron returned in June, 1863, without the so anxiously expected answer from the Queen, as that instead of waiting first at Massowah, or at all events returning direct to Bogos, he had been in the interval in the neighbouring Egyptian provinces. In the Emperor's own words—He went to the Turks, who do not love me. * * *

* * He stayed with them some time and returned to me.' The explanation of this is that while in Bogos Consul Cameron received from the Foreign Office a dispatch containing certain communications, which, under the circumstances detailed in my work, the 'British Captives in Abyssinia,' I had made to the Board of Trade in the months of November and December, 1862, respecting the expediency of adopting measures for the development of British commerce in Ethiopia, and which as I was informed by the Secretary of the Board, in a letter dated January 10th, 1863, had been referred by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the report of Her Majesty's Consul at Massowah. In consequence of the orders thus conveyed to him, Consul Cameron went to the Egyptian provinces of Taka and Kalabat to treat about cotton trade and so forth, as he wrote from Kedarif on May 25th, 1863, in a letter quoted in my work, or, as he has since written from his grave at Magdala in a letter dated the 13th of November, 1866, which has been duly recorded. 'At Bogos I got a letter from the Foreign Office, directing me to report on the commercial merits of Soukáin and Massowah as the seat of a consulate; also to report on the trade of Soukáin. It was this which led me to the trading stations of Cassala and Matamma.' This, then, is what the Emperor meant when he accused Cameron of 'going to the Turks,' and this it is that poor Cameron himself alludes to when he says, in his letter of the 25th of May, 1866, to Mr. Henry D. Seymour, M. P., printed in page 59 of the Abyssinian Blue-book: 'I feel somewhat like the lad in the Arabian Nights, who made the cheese-cakes with pepper, and found that in so doing he had committed a great political offense. I have thus shown what was Consul Cameron's primary offense.' The neglect of the British Government to reply to the Emperor's letter, the abandonment of the Christian Abyssinians at Jerusalem, and other grievances, aggravated his displeasure, and led to the imprisonment of our consul and other Europeans. Still, all this appeared to have been condemned on Mr. Rassam's arrival with a friendly letter from the Queen. What led to the subsequent imprisonment of Her Majesty's envoy and the whole party is a totally different question. I regret to say that a letter from me, which appeared in the *Times* on September 14, 1865, by drawing forth Earl Russell's ill-advised dispatch of October 5 following, became, without any fault of mine, the primary cause of the misfortunes which have since ensued, as I purpose showing on another occasion."

SINCE the gossip excited by Jacob, the Zouave magnetiser, has subsided, the talk now in Paris is about the masked man, the champion wrestler, who is there, throwing the glove to all the muscle men; he affects gentle blood and high position, but people who have been taking notes say that his fingers are too short, and that his nails do declare against him, being neither well formed nor nicely trimmed. One of the last reports is that the mysterious athlete is brother to one of the *préfets* of France. Since Olympian games are no longer sport for gentlemen, it seems doubtful if the brother of a high functionary would make a spectacle of himself to please the groundlings, when by the bare stroke of a pen he might be first secretary of a government bureau.

The New York *Herald* has made the sharpest commentary on Mrs. Lincoln in advertising her poverty, and calling on the public, especially the negroes, to send in contributions for her relief, and now in publishing notes enclosing $1 and $5 each for her benefit. One comes from a freedman with a single dollar, and this remarks: "I would send more, but I am a poor preacher of the gospel and am not doing anything more. I was a slave in Virginia till this war, and Mr. Lincoln made me a free man."

A GENERAL order has been given by the Commissioner to the examiners in the Patent Office to take up no cases which reach their rooms after October 30, until every case has been disposed of which was filed prior to that date. The examiners have volunteered to labor two hours extra every day this month in order to bring up the work. This will be welcome tidings to the inventors of the country.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The intelligent directors of the work on the Hoosac Tunnel are firm in the belief that the enterprise will be successfully accomplished within five years. Much of the labor and expense of the past has been a necessary result of the newness of this kind of work in our country. And now that the necessity of experimenting is over, the work can be carried forward more easily and with less expense than at any former period.

There is no epidemic among the Indians. Those who died during September were generally victims of consumption, which is common among the half civilized Indians and half breeds.

Says a New York letter: Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe was again visited by many ladies, this morning, at the auctioneer's rooms, in Broadway, but for some reason or other, none of them were inclined to purchase. The prevailing opinion seems to be that Mrs. Lincoln values the goods at a figure altogether above their present market prices, and that in order to dispose of them at private sale she will have to consent to a material abatement. Failing in that, however, the entire lot will be disposed of at auction, on the 30th inst.

In France steel boilers are coming into use for locomotives. Twelve express engines, with steel boilers, are employed on one railway leading out of Paris, three on another, and several on other roads.

PERSONAL.

—All the critics unite in doing homage to Ristori's genius in the new play of Marie Antoinette, which is the theatrical novelty for the season, but they groan in the spirit over the melancholy fact that her performance is not over till a quarter past one o'clock in the morning. The audience, say the wags, are expected to bring their breakfast with them in the future.

—The papers in Chicago, where Mrs. Lincoln lives, do not hesitate to speak plainly about her. For instance, the following from the *Republicans*: "Unfortunately, the facts are, Mrs. Lincoln is not sought, and does not receive company; and, so far as can be ascertained, Mrs. Lincoln had ample means with which to live as comfortably and in as good style as any sensible woman—though President Lincoln's widow—would desire or need to receive company. We do not regard it as indicative of any want of respect or reverence for the memory of Abraham Lincoln on the part of the people that his widow is seemingly living in all the true instincts and delicacy which belong to worthy woman, is not furnished with all the money she may desire to spend or squander. Distasteful as it is to write in this way of any woman, and much more of the widow of a man endeared to the people of the country by the memory of his most eminent services and martyrdom, the truth is better said, and plainly. The people have no sympathy for a woman who has neither sufficient respect for the memory of her husband, nor for herself and her family, to restrain her from seeking such notoriety as the past few days have given her."

—Mrs. F. Oakes Smith, in a letter to the *Evening Mail* concerning young Ketchum, now in Sing Sing, says: It is said the poor man guilty of a tithe of the wrong-doing of this wealthy young man, would be compelled to serve out his period of condemnation without interference of sympathy or mercy from the public. This may be true, for obscurity has its penalties as well as dissipation; but, the higher the position, the higher the prerogative to notice; the higher the culture, the greater the shame and suffering for wrong-doing; the finer the elements of character, the greater is the probability that a severe lesson will be more deeply felt than a lighter punishment. *There is more to save in this young man than in ordinary cases.* The more there is to reward our mercy, the greater should be our beneficence.

—The Queen of Portugal has ordered a robe from Paris, which is described as a white satin skirt under golden gauze, looped up with fuschias and gold roses in a filagree. The same ornaments in the hair, on the neck and in the ears. She has ordered the same in white silk gauze and white filagree. The Grand Duchesses of Russia have had fancy costumes sent them also. One is renaissance, a red velvet, white satin and pearls; the other a Watteau, white satin trimmings on white silk, with pink satin and roses, with a bunch of roses in the hair nestling among blonde.

A German newspaper says: "Two years ago Mr. Christian Segemeyer became father of his fifty-eighth child. His first wife gave birth to twenty-three, of which six were twins and eleven single-born children. Of these fifty-eight children twenty-eight are living, all being daughters, and the man has never been sick, and enjoys good health, as do his children."

—"A woman's appeal" in behalf of Mrs. Lincoln, is made through the Chicago *Tribune*. It concludes as follows: There is a son who inherits the virtues of the father and whom we would all shield with parental affection, if we could. The comments of the press, which he must silently bear, pierce his heart. Though in justice to the Republic, we may not entirely withhold our disapproval of recent acts, we say at the same time to him, we love and respect you, and so long as you walk in your integrity, no act of another can rob you of our warm affection.

—The Cunard steamship Java, which left Boston Monday, took out six missionaries of the American Board, on their way to their respective foreign fields. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders return to their old station in Ceylon, accompanied by Miss H. A. Townsend, of Iowa; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry are going to Syria, and Miss Mary G. Hollister, of the last class in the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, is on her way to Ahmadnagar, Central Turkey Mission.

—Madame Sophie Despau has lately died near New Orleans, at the age of 110. She is the aunt of Mrs. General Gaines, and it was by her testimony that the great estate so long litigated was adjudged to this latter lady. That suit turned on the validity of a marriage between a sister of Madame Despau and Daniel Clark. This sister, Zulime Carriere, was married in New Orleans in 1796, to Des Grange, a French nobleman, who soon after subsided into a barkeeper or syrup maker. Some years after this Grange proved to have been already married, and about the same time an attachment sprung up between her and Daniel Clark. The attachment resulted in a marriage, according to Mrs. Sophie Despau and another sister, and, according to all, in the birth of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. Mme. Despau, in her evidence in the Gaines case, testified that she was present when the marriage ceremony was performed in Philadelphia, present with a third sister, and it was upon their evidence that the alleged ceremony rested, for the priest who officiated subsequently went to Ireland, the church was burned down and the records destroyed. What added still more to the complication of the case was that Zulime Carriere Des Grange Clark was subsequently united to Dr. Gardette, and this during the lifetime of Clark.

—General Prim, the Spanish revolutionist, was a passenger (incog.) by the French steamer Percire, which arrived at New York Monday. Gentlemen who have had conversations with him as personal friends say he preserves a strict reticence concerning the business which has brought him on this country, but hints are known out that it has reference to Mexico. Prim is known to many persons in this city, who respect him for his qualities both as a soldier and a man. He speaks English fluently, and is better informed on American politics and politicians than most foreigners, even in his station in life, are expected to be.

SWEET CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Bisulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Bisulphite of Lime.

One package of the above at 35 cents, will preserve one gallon of Cider sweet and pure for all the year round. This is no experiment but a well known fact, now in general use and retail, and used to any part of the country, by

CLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS.

LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE, POUR LES CHEVEUX.

It has long been known that the hair, by mental exertion, by excitement, by disease, and imperfect circulation, loses its vitality turning gray and falls off. That eminent French Chemist, Dr. CHAUSSIER, has provided a complete antidote, and at the same time a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and finely perfumed. Remember, this is the finest article for the toilet that has been presented to the public. It is not a Dye. It will not spoil the finest linen. It will not stain the hair. It is free from the disagreeable smell of sulphur. It relieves the scalp of dandruff or unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fever. Causes the new hair to grow. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, or the money will be refunded in every instance. As this preparation is comparatively new in this country, the proprietors present the testimonial of well known persons as to its excellence. Directions in French and English.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
84 Market street.

DR. HIGGINS' REMEDIES.

HONOLULU HAIR REGENERATOR
Cures Baldness.
HONOLULU HAIR REGENERATOR
Changes Gray Hair to its natural color.
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Stops the hair from falling out.
HONOLULU HAIR REGENERATOR
Cures Tetter and all diseases of the scalp.
DR. HIGGINS' ETHERIAL EXTRACT OF PEACH BLOSSOM
Removes Sun Tan, Freckles, Moth and Pimples. The Etherial Extract of Peach Blossom imparts a glow and beauty to the complexion truly wonderful.
HIGGINS' CATARRH REMEDY
Will cure this loathsome disease in all cases, never known to fail.
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THE WORST CASES OF PILES can be cured by applying to or addressing
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Kerr's Hotel, formerly the Sirwell House, No. 16 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 7 to 9 P. M. No cure, no pay.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.
Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of SHALLENBERGER & PACKER, of Braddock's, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. C. Shallenberger having bought the interest of S. M. Packer, the business will hereafter be conducted in his name.
H. C. SHALLENBERGER,
S. M. PACKER.

FOR SALE—THAT HANDSOME and very desirable
Three Story Brick Dwelling House,
Situated on corner of South Avenue and Walker street, Allegheny city, containing 16 Rooms, Finished Garrett and Basement of 4 Rooms, and Bath Room. House Finished in the best of style. Lot 30 feet front by 130 feet deep. For further particulars and terms apply on the premises, or to W. McCLELLAND, at First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSICAL BOX ONE DOLLAR.
October consignment just received. The French great sensation novelty, a Musical Box for $1, highly polished case, metallic tongues, brilliant in tone, of the best construction, with the most recent improvements, playing eight select airs, and eminently adapted for the drawing room table. Guaranteed of the best workmanship and performance. Address WM. SCOTT, (sole Agent for Messrs. Mieleff, of Paris), Musical Depot 325 West 26th street, New York. Carriage paid, 10 cents extra; large size, playing 16 airs, $3 25, carriage paid.

HORSES FOR SALE.
ONE LARGE FINE BAY HORSE,
Five years old, suitable for Family Baroncher; also, one Draught Horse, and one Bay Mare, suitable for Spring Wagon, at
HOWARD'S Stable,
First street, near Monongahela House.

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LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST COMMON, REFINED CHARCOAL AND JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.
Merchant Bar, Round and Square Iron; Hoop, Band and Sheet Iron; Boiler Plate Iron; Angle and T Iron; Cylinder Iron; Guard and Finger Iron; Drag and Dropper Bars; Small T Rails, 20, 16 and 14 lbs. to the yard; Wrought Chairs and Spikes for same; Flat Rails, Punched and Countersunk; Coal Screen Iron; Nails and Spikes.
Warehouse and Office at the Works,
Greenough street, a continuation of First street, above Ross street, Pittsburgh, adjoining the City Gas Works.

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.
Ante-Nicene Christian Library. New edition: Lobingar, 4 vols., now ready, each..... $3 50
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Guizot's Meditations on Christianity; 2 series..... 2 50
Science Gossip; 2 vols. London..... 1 75
British Fungi; colored Illustrations. London..... 6 00
Half Hours with the Microscope; Illustration; London..... 3 50
Wild Flowers Worth Noticing; illustration. London..... 2 25
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Just opening, direct from London, Edinburg and Glasgow, new stock, comprising fine editions of the Bible; Family Commentaries; Standard Authors in Prose, Poetry and Fiction; Beautiful Juvenile Toy Books, &c., &c.
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
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DIAMONDS.
Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Rare Gems, Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings.
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BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES.
Of the most celebrated makers. Sole agents for the grand Gold Medal Patek Philippe & Co. timekeeper, the best watch manufactured.
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For Wedding Presents, of entirely new and artistic designs. LOW PRICES.
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From the most celebrated American and English makers. LOW PRICES.
BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
Works of Art. Fine Oil Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, &c., &c. LOW PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed by any establishment in the country, both in regard to price and quality, our facilities for importations having been selected with great care by one of the firm in Europe. Our wares are constantly arranged for exhibition, and strangers in the city, whether desiring to purchase or not, are cordially invited to call and examine. Orders by mail carefully and promptly attended to.
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No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—Designs of Silver Ware, &c., sent by mail. eod

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PAPER
COLLAR,
Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,
Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed cuffs to match. Cuffs now in the market.
BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.
THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN
Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.
Many Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market.
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THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
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Condensing and Water Tanks
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BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK,
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THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M.
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EUGENE LANGEN'S
PATENT SHELVING GRATES
And Smokeless Furnaces.
The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are already in operation. Different constructions of grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boiler.
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PURE WATER
Health and Economy.
PATENT
LEAD ENCASED
Block Tin Pipe
Recommended by the Croton Water Board of New York, and the Boards of Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, and by the most eminent medical men of the country. Costs less than Lead Pipe, and is more durable. Recent improvements enable us to supply this Pipe at a less price per foot than common Lead Pipe. To give the cost per foot, please furnish the pressure or head of water, and bore of Pipe. Pamphlets sent free on application. Address THE COLWELL, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING CO., foot of West 27th street, New York. WELDON & KELLY, 117 Wood street, Agents, Pittsburgh.

HOUSEKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY
By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and Silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALDRICH.

20 DRUM TINNER, VANHORN & CO'S RAVEN FLOUNDERS.
20 drums Wm. B. Mann's Flounders.
Just received on consignment at
ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S
Regularly Established Virginia Tobacco Agency,
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ONIONS. ONIONS.
800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,
Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.
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Fine Flavored Oolong, Japan, Ch

The Daily Commercial

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansions—
More than dress or fine array—
More than dome of lofty stations—
More than station, power, sway—
Make your homes both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair;
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there

More than lofty, swelling titles—
More than fashion's ruling place—
More than Mammon's gilded honors—
More than thought can well compare—
See that home is made attractive,
By surrounding ages pure and bright;
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your homes most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where is sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are warring
Birds will sing their sweetest song,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

Make your home a little Eden,
Institute her smiling bowers—
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright trees and flowers;
There what fragrance and what brightness,
Where each blooming rose display!
Here a simple, vine-clad arbor,
Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing it to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home;
Such a home makes man the better,
Sweet and lasting its control—
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves an impress on the soul.

RED RIVER.

Interesting Historical Statements.

At a recent meeting of the N. Y. Historical Society Col. James F. Milner read a paper on the Explorations of the sources of the Red River. The speaker said there were not less than five considerable streams in North-America, each of which bore the name of Red River. None of these were less than 500 miles in length. How many smaller streams bear that same title, it is impossible to determine. The one to which he wished to direct attention is the Red River of Louisana, having its origin in the Cordilleras of New Mexico and flowing into the Mississippi. It is a curious circumstance that although the existence of this grand river, lying almost in the heart of North America, has been known to Europeans more than three centuries, it is only within a few years that its true source has been definitely known. The first absolute attempt to determine this point was made about 100 years ago, when a combined military and scientific expedition was fitted out by the French authorities of Louisana, and sent with instructions to follow up the course of the river to its source. What an utterly inadequate idea the projectors of that expedition had of the task which they proposed is shown by the fact that this expedition was supplied with stores for a trip of 900, or, at most, 1,000 miles in length. The length of the Red River, as shown by subsequent explorations, is from its mouth to the present town of Preston, in Texas, 1,600 miles, or 2,100 miles on the main stream. This expedition, after experiencing various hindrances, being opposed by hostile Indians, and perplexed by the intricacies of the great raft, beyond which they finally penetrated with difficulty, was at last compelled to abandon the object of their search and return to the settlements. Another expedition, sent out to reach the head waters of the river by the overland journey from the Missouri, struck the stream of the Northern Red, or Canadian River, for the one of which they were in search, and followed it to its junction with the Arkansas. Soon after this last the ownership of the territory of Louisana passed into the hands of the United States. The lecturer gave a highly interesting sketch of some curious circumstances attending the cession of this territory by France. Shortly after our Government had somewhat unexpectedly obtained control of an almost totally unexplored territory, it set about endeavoring to become acquainted with its new possession. Expeditions were dispatched to explore it in various directions. Among others, a party was sent with directions to follow the course of the Red River to the mountains, but, meantime, the Spanish authorities in Mexico had become alarmed at the intelligence of these various movements, and they dispatched an armed force, which compelled this party to return. At the same time an overland movement had been planned from the head-waters of the Missouri to reach the headwaters of the Red River, and followed its course to its mouth. This expedition, commanded by Lieut. Pike, after enduring almost incredible hardships, were also met by the Spaniards and forced to abandon their purpose. In 1819 Major Long started with a party in a small steamer from Pittsburgh, proceeded to the Upper Missouri, and thence overland until he reached as was supposed, the Upper Red River, but after following its course for nearly 900 miles, he found it to be the Northern Red or Canadian River, in spite of all the efforts that were made in extending through nearly a hundred years, the source of the Red River remained a mystery. At last, in 1852, Capt. Marcy of the U. S. Army succeeded in verifying by actual surveys what had been in the meantime become pretty well known, through reports of trappers and Indians, as to the real sources of the mysterious river.

Hebrew Exemption from Cholera.

A report of the London Board of Health, in its own up for a committee of the House of Commons, is filled with strange and interesting statistics concerning that mysterious disease. One incident recorded in its pages we will feature to draw the attention of our readers. When the cholera was raging in London some five months ago, it was frequently remarked that the newspapers that the Jews were, strangely enough, exempt from the disease. The reports were considered as idle rumors, and frequently contradicted; it now appears that out of a population of 30,000 chosen people, besides 2,000 Portuguese, only thirteen cases of cholera occurred, and the same immunity was observable during the epidemic of 1832. These people, too, it must be observed, inhabit one of the most part the foulest and most unhealthy portion of the metropolis. How low is such a fortunate exemption to be accounted for? It has never been supposed, we believe, that any very superior morality on the part of the Hebrews entitled them to special favors; nor as a class have they generally been exempt from a full share of suffering and persecution. The causes are simple enough when explained as they are by the Board of Health, but the facts they disclose convey an impressive and useful moral. The lower classes of Jews, however poor they may be, never crowd more than one family into the same room, whereas, among the lower order of other communities—especially Irish, several families herd together" in one apartment. Again the Jews, as a class, are not given to the abuse of intoxicating liquors. One of the commissioners inquiry says, "I have had during the last thirty years, much intercourse with the Jews, and I cannot recall to mind a single instance of drunkenness in any family I have visited. In one of their religion, they are particular in their food. All shell fish is avoided, and the meat exposed for sale is inspected by an officer appointed for the purpose; and if any disease is found, it is condemned. Sabbath rest is, for most part, strictly observed. The Jews are liable, from religious motives, to enter the public house, and the poor, being comparatively few in number, are relieved by the more wealthy their own persuasion. Relieving officers have into distress, which being relieved, exists destitution is avoided. The passover enables every Jew to have his house thoroughly whitewashed annually, and the rooms of the lower class are annually lime-washed. There is an instructive lesson here for those who will take it.

The British Captives in Abyssinia.

The condition of the British captives in Abyssinia is graphically described by the Rev. H. Stern, in a letter dated Magdala, Sept. 11. He writes:

Stirring tales of contests, pillage, triumphs, defeats have diffused among the inhabitants of the hills and valleys, mountains and plains, a spirit of warlike feeling up to this very rock, where every cowardly ruffian babbles and chatters as if he were the champion of Abyssinia and the prop of the convulsed realm. We have a peculiar demonstration of the wonderful courage and prowess of the brave guards over us.

On one occasion, about a fortnight ago, the fortress was in a great excitement at the cry that a force was coming to invade us; all soldiers were ordered to arms, and, trembling, seized up their rusty weapons; and half the Iron walled forth to prove their courage, but out at the gate and encountered—an old man and her family of children. On another occasion Betwocet Damash, a daring arrakee (vent spirits) hero, as Mr. Rassam's empty ales can testify, was sent with a party to drive the Gallas who had absconded with the King's cows, which he and his brave soldiers had stolen from the peasants in Dombea and Begemeder. However, after a night's apparent search, they came back without an encounter, and astonished natives with their swagger and bluster about fighting. A dozen stout Englishmen with a revolver or two each might subdue the whole garrison here and set us all at liberty. We hear that all directions of the mighty crusades against the enemy of God and man, as the king is delegated by his rebellious subjects. Wagshun, chief of Tigre, Lasta, &c. report that he is marshalling his forces in Laibelia, on the sources of the Tacazze. Menilek, the son-in-law of the Negus, and the King of Shoa, on the border of the Wollo Galla country. Gualu, the prince of Godjam, is near the northern shores of Lake Tsana. And, lastly, being harrassed and impoverished Gallas are flying to our Amba. That all this brag and bluster, all this din and turmoil, will end in smoke more than probable; and king Theodorus, every province, district, and village in revolt against him, will, by the mere sound of the same, maintain his position as a bold despotor, till a higher power terminates the desolating conflict, and restores peace and quiet to his unhappy, torn, and distracted country."

The Crinoline Question.

Paris letter says: The crinoline question is definitively settled: small hoops, only three or four at the bottom, held together by a system of lacing about the waist, will be worn for many days we predict, with short dresses which, by the way, are in favor only as fatigue dresses, being inadmissible as full toilette, although a variety of fantastic drapery is adapted to the long sweeping trains maintain their supremacy for evening toilette. Gold ornaments are in high favor, and those now introduced are very well made that the prejudice against imitations is completely forgotten, and the jewelry for the first houses of Paris are decorated with them. Jet trimmings, to the desolation of the church beadles, who have pecks of trouble to sweep out the church aisles, are still a favorite. The best and most artistic of graceful and genuine adornments of all descriptions are looked upon for the American market with avidity. We are told that Madame Natcalie Tilman, the Mrs. Keene, of New York, have borne off a large cargo of delights to the fair dames and elegant damsels, by whom they will be doubtfully appreciated.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Flatulent or Windy Colic—These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—in fact, they are the dinner Pills—their gentle nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatulent or bilious tendencies, and by equalizing the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the head. For upwards of forty years, they have been the only remedies of millions of people for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG Co. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
Is a beverage particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitution, and all those who are laboring under dyspepsia, loss of appetite, scrofula, chlorosis, etc., general debility, and derangement of the whole system.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
TAKES THE PLACE OF
And is superior to ale, porter, and spirituous liquors as a remedial agent, and in all cases where slightly stimulative beverages and tonic are needed.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
Is, since the short time of its introduction, already used by the first families of this city, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians, whose approval and encomiums have been bestowed upon this wonderful drink.

Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 273 Ninth avenue, N. Y., says, when giving a new order:

"Your Malt Extract is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach as well as the whole system, and wards off disease."

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, (for American),
No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
FR. SPONHOLTZ, Sole Agent, at Graf & Reiter's, 215 Liberty street. Also C. F. BAUMAN, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. E. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

FRIDAY EVENING.....October 11th, 1867.
Benefit and last night but one of the great Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
When he will appear in Shakspeare's great creation,
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....Mr. Edwin Booth.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Booth Matinee—For positively THE LAST TIME.
SATURDAY EVENING, last appearance of Mr. Edwin Booth, when he will appear as Richard III.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE announce to the public their preparation for a course during the coming season.

They have effected arrangements with the following well known persons, and are in correspondence with others whom they expect to engage:

JOHN B. GOUGH,
THEO. TILTON,
DR. HOLLAND,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
MISS DICKINSON,
HENRY VINCENT,
E. P. WHIPPLE, and others.

The Committee have been in correspondence with the Agents of GEO. DIGBY, and in case of his determination to appear before associations or societies are confident of their ability to secure him.

SEASON TICKETS will be issued on twenty-fifth (25th) October. Price $4.

To offer opportunity to all who desire to secure Tickets, applications will be received in advance by the members of the Committee, and by Mr. ARTLETON, Librarian, at the Association's Room. In case of engagement of Mr. Digby, Season Tickets will be subject to a moderate additional charge for his Lecture, owing to the additional expense.

AS. B. SCOTT,	OLIVER LEMON,
O. P. SCAIFE,	J. R. MORGAN,
E. W. McCLINTOCK,	W. P. HERBERT.
E. F. JENNINGS.	

PROF. CARPENTER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PHILO HALL, 75 Third street, is now open for the reception of Pupils. Days of Tuition, Ladies and Gents' Class, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock; Ladies' Misses and Masters' Class, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from October 1st. Notice EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
62 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK
OF
CARPETS.

Just Arriving, a very Large Stock of English and American
BRUSSELS.
English Tapestry Brussels.
American Tapestry Brussels.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN
DRUGGETS.
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, MATS, &c.

We offer many of our Goods at a Large Reduction from last Spring's Prices. Special inducements to those who BUY TO SELL and to Cash Customers.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET.

51 FIFTH STREET.
McCALLUM BROS.
HAVE ON HAND THE FALL STYLES
OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CRUMB CLOTHS,
WIDE FELTINGS AND DRUGGETS,
TOILANES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF TABLE COVERING.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPETS,
LIST AND YARN CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

CARPETS.

Together with our new and complete assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLIES, we have opened the largest stock now offered in the city of
LOW-PRICED
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
HEMPS,
Fine Listing & Heavy Rag Carpets
Which we are enabled by our large contracts to offer to our retail customers at wholesale prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH STREET.

SHINGLES.
18 INCH SHINGLES,
The best in the market. DRY FLOORING, Dry Clear and 18 in. BOARDS, at
C. C. BOYLE & CO.'S
Lumber Yard, above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny city. TUF

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 183
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES,
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

JOHN GILL & SONS
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
NO. 113 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited to examine our stock, particularly
OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND
Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the
Lowest Eastern Prices.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS
JAMES P. TANNER
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
☞ An examination is requested.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
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MOZART MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
OF PITTSBURGH,
OVER THE PIANO STORE OF MRS. C. BLUME,
MISS CARRIE A. MOODY, Principal.
Terms, per Quarter—For Instruction in Piano or Melodeon, $15; for Instrumental and Vocal, $25; Composition, $15. Special attention paid to those wishing to fit themselves for Concerts.

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(ENGLISH AND FRENCH.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES. BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
1,527 and 1,529 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 19th. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.
TUF

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—The Winter Session opens NOVEMBER 4th. *Reduction of Terms*—Boarding, room, light, &c., per session of five months, $80; Tuition, $10 to $18, washing per dozen, 50c. Music, painting and languages, extra. From these terms a reduction of 15 per cent. will be made for the daughters of Clergymen and Publishers.
Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL.D. Sup't.
Hon. B. RAMEY, } Presidents.
Prof. J. L. R. WYCHOFF, A. M. } eod

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MILITARY ACADEMY
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NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania
PRESIDENT—COL. T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
VICE PRES'T—J. M'DONALD CROSSAN, Esq.
SEC'Y AND TREAS—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.

The Second Session of this Institution commences on Thursday, September 5th.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., President,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa. J. M'D. CROSSAN, Esq., Vice President, at the Monongahela House or GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary, 70 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. d*

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ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.
SALEM, OHIO,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.
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General Stationery
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Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the state. oct3

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Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLES' COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c
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OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
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CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans,
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
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PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET,
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WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,
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By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money AWAY, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at 66 FIFTH STREET. nov

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FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
SUNDRIES:
100 bags African Pea Nuts, small;
100 bags Southern Pea Nuts, large;
20 bags Extra Almonds;
5 bags Ladies' Paper Shell Almonds;
40 boxes Shelled Almonds;
75 bags Filberts;
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
10 bags Nulpe Walnuts;
20 bags French Walnuts;
5 bbls Pecans;
3,000 Cocoa Nuts;
200 boxes Layer Raisins;
25 boxes French Prunes;
50 cases Sardines;
20 mats Dates;
300 boxes New No. 1 Herring;
300 dozen smart Tomato Catsup;
100 dozen pint Tomato Catsup;
100 dozen Pepper Sauce;
50 boxes Vermicelli;
25 boxes Macaroni;
10 cases Drum Dairy Salt;
Now in store and for sale Low by
REYMER & BROS.,
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SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOPPSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
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SUNDRIES.
218 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
120 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee;
110 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 packets choice Old Government Java Coffee;
160 bbls Loaf and Crushed Sugars;
200 bbls choice P. R. Sugar;
250 bbls Refined Sugars;
180 bbls Sugar House Sugars;
30 bbls prime P. R. Molasses;
40 bbls choice Cuba Sugar;
200 half chests Green & Black Teas;
50 half chests choice Japan Teas;
400 dozen Brooms, choice to common;
In Store, and for sale by Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CROCERIES.
Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,
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A large and complete stock at low figures.
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Baltimore Spun Roll;
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Mt. Vernon Fine Cut Chewing;
Soaps, Oils, Candles,
Spices, Cheese, &c.,
For sale to Country Merchants and others, by
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
315 LIBERTY STREET,
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WILLIAM MILLER,
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200 bbls Lovering's Refined Sugar;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
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50 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
15 bags choice Old Government Java Coffee;
10 cases finest Olive Oil;
150 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; kits, quarters, halves and bbls, Bay and Shore.
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FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
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THE GREAT AMERICAN
Tea Company's
SALESROOM
IS THE
Cor. Union St. and the Diamond.
CAUTION.
No connection with any other Tea House in the city.
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
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Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS, GROCERIES, DRUGS, BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

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DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
Jewelers and Opticians,
Have just opened a large and well selected stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
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HAZARD POWDER
I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
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All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 173 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Pavements, &c. Size Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
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In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.
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PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bbls Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 bales prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, do arrin; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter, in store and for sale by H. RIDDLE,
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GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
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RIBBON.
Trimming and Notion House,
The Largest Store and Stock.
ANOTHER LINE OF
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Nos. 77 and 79 Market St,
Including a splendid assortment of
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
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CALL AND SEE US.
Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.
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Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,
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J. BENSWANGER & CO.,
55 MARKET STREET,
Wholesale Dealers
IN
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,
BONNETS, &c.
We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
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Bonnets, Hats,
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PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
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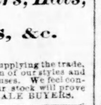
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all Kinds, including
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Also, a full assortment of Druggists' and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jewellers' Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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FOR THE SALE OF
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Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
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DAV. CRAWFORD,
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In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

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COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb8

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. sa31-1y

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS
AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:00 a m	12:25 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:10 p m
Fast Line	9:10 a m	12:55 p m
Walker's Accommod'n	11:10 a m	3:05 p m
Cent Express	3:30 p m	10:35 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:10 p m	8:20 a m

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Train leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
Church Train leaves Sundays at 12:55 p. m.
The 9:10 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7 hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and call at the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (South side).

M. D. MOTHERSHAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
From October 6th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago Exp.. 8:13 a m	Chicago Exp.. 3:43 a m
Cleveland Ex. 3:13 a m	Cleveland Ex. 3:43 a m
Erie & Yge Ex 6:14 a m	Chicago Ex.. 10:38 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l. 6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.. 11:10 a m
Chicago Mail.. 6:58 a m	Chicago Ex.. 3:53 p m
Chicago Ex.. 9:43 a m	Cl. & Wheeling Ex.. 4:04 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex. 2:13 p m	Erie & Yge. Ex. 6:58 p m
Chicago Ex.. 3:28 p m	Chicago Ex.. 6:38 p m
Wheeling Ex. 4:33 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.. 7:08 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny
N. Br'n Acc... 8:58 a m N. Br'n Acc... 7:02 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:43 a m N. Br'n Acc... 8:48 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 11:53 a m Wellsville Ac. 9:33 a m
Rochester Ac.. 1:35 p m N. Castle Acc. 10:13 a m
Wellsville Ac. 3:43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 12:33 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 5:03 p m Leetsdale Acc. 1:18 p m
N. Br'n Acc... 5:33 p m N. Br'n Acc... 2:14 p m
N. Br'n Acc... 6:28 p m Leetsdale Acc. 4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 7:48 p m
☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.
Mail Train..... 1:30 a m	Day Express.. 3:00 a m
Fast Line..... 1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1... 6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1.. 6:20 a m	Mail Train.. 8:00 a m
Bruno No. 2.. 7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2.. 9:30 a m
Wall's No. 3.. 8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.. 11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp. 9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3... 11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac. 10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.. 3:30 p m
Phila. Express.. 1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4... 3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3.... 2:10 p m	Phila. Express.. 8:10 p m
Wall's No. 5.... 2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5... 4:30 p m

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CONFIRMATION.—The Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, will give Confirmation next Wednesday, October 16, in St. Mary's church, Lawrenceville, and on the following day in St. Augustine's church, Cambria county.

BIRMINGHAM ENGINE HOUSE.—The new engine house being built on Wilkins street, Birmingham, for the use of the Mechanics' Hose Company, of that Borough, will soon be completed and ready for occupation.

NEW ROLLING MILL.—The old Nut Factory of Messrs. Jame Wood & Co., located on the bank of the Monongahela river, in South Pittsburgh, has been torn down and a new Nut Factory and Rolling Mill combined is being built in its place.

APPROACHING COMPLETION.—The brick work on the large and magnificent church edifice, being built by the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Lawrenceville, on Butler street, has been finished and the building is rapidly approaching completion.

BRING RAISED.—The track of the Citizens' Passenger Railway on Penn street, between the Central Skating Park and Iron City Park, is being raised to the grade of the street, thus doing away with the deep grade at that point.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The hill on St. Mary's Avenue, Lawrenceville, has been graded to a level with the street. The work of paving the Avenue will soon commence, and when completed will be a great improvement.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers, sold the property located at Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Fourth street, yesterday, at public auction, for the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars. Henry Lloyd, Esq., of the firm of Lloyd & Black, was the purchaser.

BUGGY STOLEN.—Chief of Police Scott received a letter yesterday, notifying him that a buggy had been stolen at Oahia, Ohio, on the night of the instant, and offering a reward of forty dollars has been offered by the owner for its recovery and the arrest of the thief. A description of the buggy can be had at the Mayor's office.

REWARD OFFERED.—Chief of Police Scott has received a communication from the Sheriff of Ripley, N. New York, authorizing him to offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the party who entered the residence of John Siggins, in Ripley, and stole two thousand dollars therefrom. The amount stolen consists of four $100 U. S. 20 bonds, fifty dollars in silver and the balance in gold coin.

THE BRIDGE SHOOTING CASE.—A hearing was had before Mayor McCarthy yesterday morning in the case of Joseph McMullen and Thos. Hughes, charged with the felonious shooting of James Miller on the Suspension Bridge, some time since. The bearing resulted in the committal to jail of both the defendants, McMullin in default of two thousand dollars bail, and Hughes in default of five hundred dollars bail.

ARREST AT MANSFIELD.—A man named Enxier was arrested on Wednesday morning at Mansfield, this county, by officers Fogle and Simmons, on a warrant issued by Justice Speer, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, charging him with malicious mischief. Enxier, it will be remembered, some time ago, smashed the windows in the residence of a gentleman in Greensburg, and also threatened to take his life. He was brought to the Birmingham lock-up, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he was taken to Greensburg.

THE SEWER ON FIFTH STREET.—The work of constructing the new sewer on Fifth street is progressing rapidly, the sewer being now built some distance below Wood street, and also up to the Post-office. The workmen, on reaching four feet below the grade of the street, struck some very hard ground, supposed to be the clinkers from the old Pittsburgh Foundry, which stood upon the site where the Custom House now is. After considerable delay and labor, the ground is now broken a sufficient depth for the sewer. The work, which was temporarily stopped on account of the hard ground, will be completed this week.

Allegheny Councils.

A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City, was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Alley, Dunham, Drennan, Dill, Hanna, Horn, Harper, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, McNeil, Reed, Smith, Windsor, and President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

GRADE OF TAGGART STREET.

Mr. Windsor presented a petition from property holders on Taggart street, in the Second ward, praying for the establishment of the grade of said street. Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

NEW MEMBER ADMITTED.

The President read the credentials of Mr. Louis Moul, who had been elected a member of Common Council from the Fourth ward, to fill the unexpired term of E. F. A. Faulhaber, resigned. The credentials were accepted, when the oath of office was administered to the member elect, and he took his seat.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The chairman presented a communication from the members of the Board of Control of the Public Schools of the city, thanking Councils for the use of their chamber for holding the meetings of the Board, whose communication was received and filed.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPROVING THE COMMON GROUND.

The President also read a communication, signed by Messrs. M. McConnigle, David Dehaven, C. Moore, H. M. Dunlap, S. W. McGinnis, James Ray, James B. Herron, J. H. Jenks and others, in the borders, remonstrating against the proposed improvement of the Common Grounds, "as it would divest all the inlot owners of their right of Common, and hinder the color of law improvements the same as Park, and by inclosing the Grounds, divert the Commons entirely from the original use and intention of the Legislature; when the right of Common was granted it was in a range for cattle." They also remonstrance further states that its signers claim their right of Common, and that the Legislature has no right to annul a solemn contract and divest the inlot holders of the right of Common without their consent, as the right is granted by the State for the express purpose of enhancing the value of the property of such for sale. The communication was accepted and ordered to be filed.

ELECTION BOARD PASSED.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Controller to certify a warrant on the Treasurer for twenty dollars, in payment for the expenses incurred in holding the special election in the Third ward, to fill the vacancy in the Select Council occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Edward W. Smith. The resolution was read three times and adopted.

IMPROVING FRIENDSHIP ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. Dunham moved that the Committee on Engines be instructed to place the necessary repairs on the Friendship Engine House, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. Referred to Committee on Engines.

PASSENGER RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company the privilege to construct and run their railway along Ohio avenue, from Bidwell street to Allegheny Avenue, and along Allegheny Avenue to Western Avenue. Read and referred to Committee on Railroads and Surveys.

PUBLIC GAS LAMPS.

Mr. Cutler offered a resolution instructing the night police not to extinguish the street lamps until daylight, which was read three times and adopted.

Mr. Dunham also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to take measures to keep the public lamp in the tunnel under the railroad track, on Webster street, in the First ward, lit every night. The resolution was read three times and adopted.

A FLAG MAN'S REDRESS.

Mr. Voeghtly presented a resolution instructing the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to place a flag man at the intersection of said road with Sycamore street, in the Fourth ward. Read three times and adopted.

LAYING OF WATER PIPE.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution providing for the laying of a water pipe on First street, from the present term line to the water pipe on said street, to charge to the Fifth ward. Adopted.

THE COMMON GROUNDS AGAIN.

Mr. Dill presented a resolution instructing the Commissioners of Common Ground improvement to postpone all further expenditure of money until the inlot holders are divested of all title to said Common Grounds.

Mr. Smith said that the Commissioners had been appointed by the Legislature, and were not within the jurisdiction of Councils. The only way in which these grounds could be reached was by having no appropriations placed upon them.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, when it was lost, after which Council adjourned.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Brown, Danner, Drum, Gang, Hail, Irwin, Motherel, Myler, McCormick, Pace, Patterson, A., Smith, A. D., Thomas, and President McBrier.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Drum presented a petition from the citizens on Balm street asking for the laying of water pipe on said street. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, a petition from citizens on Ridge street. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, a petition from a number of citizens asking for the opening of Craig street, in the Fifteenth Ward, in addition to Craig street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Myler offered a petition from the Keystone Bunting Park Association, asking permission to erect a frame building on Robinson street, accompanied by a resolution granting the privilege asked in the petition. Petition received and resolution adopted.

The credentials of Casper Gang, member elect from the Third ward, vice E. C. Negley, resigned, were read and that gentleman being present, the oath of office was administered by Mayor Morrison, and the gentleman took his seat.

Mr. Gang presented a petition from the citizens of the Third ward, asking that a fire plug be placed midway between North Avenue and the old city line. Referred to the Water Committee.

REPORTS.

Mr. Brown presented the report of the Committee on Water, which was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on various streets. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the report of the Committee on Finance, which set forth the fact that there was a fimprovement bonds could not be disposed of at a reasonable price, and recommended a temporary loan. The report was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the Committee on Finance to borrow the amount of $10,500 to pay the balance of contracts for improving the wharf. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. Myler presented the report of the Street Committee, recommending the placing of flag stone crossings at various places in the Third ward, and authorizing the payment of $250 out of the wharf fund, when fund, to the contractors who graded Franklin street, for placing the dirt removed by said street to the wharf and accompanied by resolution authorizing the same. The report was received.

The resolutions were taken up *seriatim*, and a vote being taken were both lost.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the report of the City Controller, of which the following is a recapitulation:

No. 3, Engines and Firemen	$ 29 98
No. 4, Printing	84 12
No. 5, Streets and Bridges	2,407 60
No. 8, Contingent Fund	57 94
No. 15, Water Works	17,500 00
No. 16, Wharf Improvement	502 85
Total	$20,727 55
Paid Police Salaries for September	$ 1,262 75
Paid Firemen	1,000 00
Paid City Officers, on account	1,150 82
Paid Supt. of Sewer salary	125 00
Paid Mr. Grenlger weekly allowance	75 00
Total	$ 3,613 57
Previously reported	16,775 10
Total to October 1st	$20,388 67

The report sets forth that appropriations Nos. 1 and No. 9 have been exhausted, and that there is but $15 73 remaining to the credit of No. 8. It is officially stated that the receipts from the collection of fund the sum of $43 80 on and place to the credit of No. 8 $59 53; and $141 73 on No. 3 be accepted and the recommendation to transfer adopted.

Mr. Wylie read a communication from the recording secretary of the Board setting forth that two parties who have been appointed to assess benefits for the opening of Craig street, and which appointment was declined by John E. Parke and A. M. Marshall, the appointments made. Communication received and appointments made.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution asking that the name of Lincoln street be changed to Frazier. Adopted.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Myler read an ordinance to prohibit persons from interfering or molesting the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and making it punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. Read three times and passed.

ANNEXATION OR RESERVE TOWNSHIP.

Mr. McCormick called up a resolution which had been laid over at a previous meeting, authorizing Councils to memorialize the Legislature to reserve from the act consolidating that portion of Reserve township with the City of Allegheny, which lies between the seventh ward, and allow the city the privilege of voting on the question of voting the $500,000.

Mr. Patterson said that the Allegheny Councils had not brought the city and had the proper place for them to operate would be to the Legislature.

Mr. Dawter said that he knew they were now a part of the city against their will, and they only asked an opportunity to have a vote on the matter.

Mr. J. C. Patterson said from the recent vote in that district on the question of consolidation there was a decided majority in favor of it. That the affair was a family quarrel between the citizens of that district, and he was not in favor of interfering with it.

After some further debate, a vote was taken when the resolution was lost